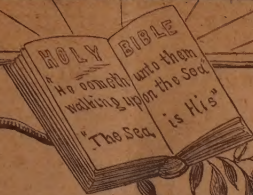


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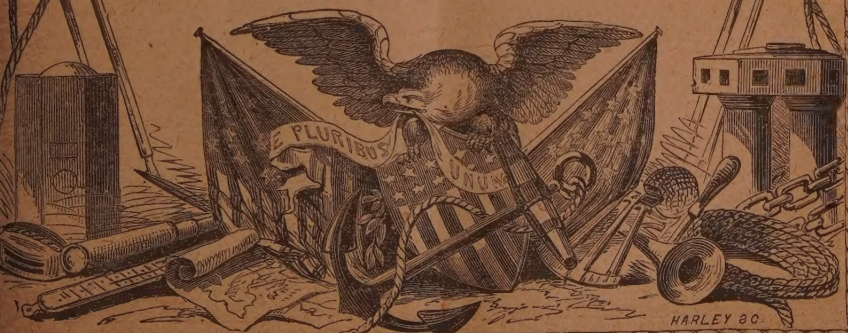
THE
SAILORS' MAGAZINE
— and —
SEAMEN'S FRIEND



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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAGE.
The Christian Sailor—A Sermon by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, D. D.	129
Steam around the World.....	136
A Star on Fire.....	138
Mahomedanism or Christianity.....	141
Saving a Wrecked Crew.....	142
Indirect Influence of Christian Effort.....	143
Progress in Chili.....	144
The Holbrook Life Boat.....	145
Wonders of the Telegraph.....	146
France—Report of Chaplain Rogers.....	146
Sweden—Report of Christian Carlson.....	147
“ Gothland.....	148
Norfolk, Va. — Report of Chaplain Crane..	148
Richmond, Va. “ “ Boggs..	149
Wilmington, N.C. “ “ Andrews	149
San Francisco, California.....	151
Church of the Sea and Land Report.....	151
Mr. John Byrne's Report.....	151

	PAGE.
Chaplain to the Chinchas.....	152
Sailor's Home.....	153
A Generous Response.....	153
Send me the Pledge.....	153
Icebergs.....	153
A Year's Work of Rumselling.....	153
Position of the Planets for January.....	154
Disasters Reported in November.....	154
Receipts for November, 1866	155
Receipts of the American Bethel Society...	156

LIFE-BOAT.

The Little Peddler.....	157
Library Reports.....	158
How long will it do to Wait.....	159
Admiral Farragut.....	160
Effect of Nitro-Glycerine.....	160

THE SAILORS' MAGAZINE AND SEAMEN'S FRIEND.

THE SAILOR'S MAGAZINE AND SEAMEN'S FRIEND, a monthly pamphlet of thirty-two pages, will contain the proceedings of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and its Branches and Auxiliaries, with notices of the labors of local independent Societies, in behalf of Seamen. It will aim to present a general view of the history, nature, the progress and the wants of the SEAMEN'S CAUSE, commending it earnestly to the sympathies, the prayers and the benefactions of all Christian people.

It is designed also to furnish interesting reading matter for seamen, especially such as will tend to their spiritual edification. Important notices to mariners, memoranda of disasters, deaths, &c., will be given. It will contain correspondence and articles from our Foreign Chaplains, and of Chaplains and friends of the cause at home. No field at this time presents more ample material for an interesting periodical. To single subscribers, \$1 a year in advance. To any one who will send us \$5 for five subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. It will be furnished Life Directors and Life Members gratuitously, upon an annual request for the same. POSTAGE in advance—quarterly, at the office of delivery—within the United States: *twelve cents a year.*

THE LIFE-BOAT.

This little sheet, published monthly, will contain brief anecdotes, incidents, and other facts relative to Sea Libraries or Missions.

Any Sabbath School or individual who will send us \$15, for a loan library, shall have fifty copies gratis, monthly, for one year, with the postage prepaid by the Society.

It will also be furnished as a *four* page tract adapted to Seamen, and for gratuitous distribution among them at 30 cents per 100.

THE
SAILORS' MAGAZINE,
AND
SEAMEN'S FRIEND.

Vol. 39.

JANUARY, 1867.

No. 5.

THE CHRISTIAN SAILOR.

A SERMON PREACHED IN THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BROOKLYN,
IN BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

BY REV. J. E. ROCKWELL, D.D.

MATTHEW IV. : 18, 20.—And Jesus, walking by the Sea of Galilee, saw two brethren, Simon, called Peter, and Andrew, his brother, casting a net into the sea, for they were fishers. And he said unto them: Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men. And they straightway left their nets and followed him.

We have in these words, and those which immediately follow them, the history of the calling of the apostles who were to bear a prominent and important part, in the preaching of the Gospel and the establishment of the Christian Church. Our Saviour, in his Divine omniscience and power, had the wisdom and ability to select, from all classes of society, those who should be his immediate followers and disciples, and, had he chosen to do so, might have surrounded himself by the wise and the noble as well as by those who were poor and despised.—We cannot doubt that the same grace which made Peter and John his willing servants, could have turned the hearts even of Cæsar or Herod, or the priests of the Jewish Church, toward himself, and to have made them, as he afterwards made Saul, chosen vessels to declare his glory. Yet he did not thus lay the foundations of

his Church. Not many wise or mighty were called. Here and there one like Nicodemus, or Joseph of Arimathea, sought him, and sat at his feet, and believed his words. Yet those whom he selected to be his apostles, on whom the great work of establishing his Church was to be laid, were men who, for the time, were unknown to the world, but who were fitted by their habits to endure hardness, and toil, and privations, and promptly and boldly to defend the religion which he well knew would be everywhere spoken against.

Among those whom he thus called, and who were destined to act the most prominent part in the work assigned them, were Peter and John, whom he found with their brothers, engaged in their work as fishermen along the shores of the Galilean Sea. There is a wondrous significance in this choice, which, when viewed in the

light of the promises and the Providence of God, serves to point out to the Church one of the great moral agencies which it is to use in the conversion of the world to God. In many of the most remarkable prophecies which point to the latter day glory, we find the future prosperity and increase of the Church, connected intimately and inseparably with those "who do business upon the great waters." When the kings of the earth are to come and present their offerings at the great marriage feast of the Lamb and his bride, the daughter of Tyre (the symbol of commerce) is to be there with a gift. When the Church is called to look forth upon the multitudes which are coming up with their treasures to add to her power and glory, she is pointed to the sea, and beholds the navies of the world flocking to her 'as a cloud,' bringing her sons from afar, their silver and their gold with them. When the abundance of the sea is converted to God, the forces of the Gentiles are also brought to submit to his authority. Thus do we find the sea and its inhabitants identified in prophecy with the coming glory and prosperity of the Church; and, interpreting the words before us in the light of these promises, we may see the uses which Christ is yet to make of the sailor in the extension of his kingdom and the upbuilding of his Church.

1. In the first place, the sailor is peculiarly susceptible to religious influences and impressions. Notice the promptness with which the fishermen of Tiberias left their nets and followed Christ when they were made aware of his Divine claims, and heard his summons that called them to be his disciples. There was no hesitancy — no questioning of doubt and

unbelief—no conferring with flesh and blood. Observe their conduct when amid the storm and darkness which shut in upon them while tossing upon the waters of the Sea of Galilee, they beheld a form walking upon the waves, and at length heard the voice of Jesus saying, "It is I, be not afraid." With what readiness did they acknowledge his divine claims. They had no doubt that he was God manifest in the flesh, and at once fell down and worshipped him. Nor are they any less disposed to receive the truth now when it is presented to them; and when they have fully embraced, they are bold to profess it, and prompt in making it known to others. The character of Peter and John and their brethren has often been reproduced in the sailor who has felt the drawings of this love of Christ. He is not the stolid and unthinking wretch that many fancy him to be. He is, like all men, a sinner. He needs, as do all men, the grace of Christ and the renewing influences of the Spirit.— He is exposed to peculiar temptations, and under them is often led into gross sins. Yet perhaps no one will so gratefully welcome the hand that is stretched out to save him from ruin, no one more readily listen to the counsels of a Christian friend who warns him of his guilt and danger, and points him to the means of his recovery therefrom. Use with him the imagery with which he is most familiar; speak to him of the blessed Jesus, "who once pressed a sailor's pillow, and can feel a sailor's woe," and you have a direct communication with his heart. He listens with a fixed attention, and is at no pains to conceal the tears that tell you how deep is the feeling that is stirring within him. Secure his attention

when it is his watch below, and draw out from him the history of his life, and in all probability you will find in his heart the traces of early religious impressions, or the memory of a mother's love and prayers, which time and temptation have never effaced, and which will afford you arguments and motives with which to make your most potent appeals to his heart and conscience. You will often find that, however far he may have drifted away from his mooring upon the great sea of life, and however fearfully the waves of temptation and sin have risen around him, there is an under-current of gentle influences, of warm affections, of grateful and tender memories of childhood and home, which will greatly aid you in your efforts to lead him back to the paths of virtue and safety, and to bring him to Christ.

2. And again, the character and habits of the sailor are such as to wonderfully qualify him to take an active and important part in the extension and upbuilding of the Redeemer's kingdom. The choice which our Saviour made by the Sea of Galilee, of hardy fishermen to be his disciples, was significant, as pointing to one of the great instrumentalities he is to use in the conversion of the world to himself. Those men who so promptly left their nets and their ship at his intimation were bold and fearless, full of warm and generous impulses, and they brought to their work all the ardor and energy, and noble daring and love of toil which marked their former course of life.—He often left them, to see that without him they could do nothing. He often rebuked their misguided zeal, and showed them the better way, but he never discouraged their noble and daring traits of character. Even

when the impulses of Peter had been subdued and chastened by his sad experience of his own weakness, and by the aid of divine grace, he exhibited still the same manly and fearless qualities which marked him while following his early profession. His hasty zeal gave way to a wonderful dignity and firmness of purpose; to great sagacity; to an earnest love of active labor; to patient and self-denying toil; and to a fearlessness of danger and suffering which left the impress of his character wherever he went. He became a bold and courageous herald of the Gospel; planted churches over all the land; and was the first to break over the ancient prejudices of the Jewish mind, and to preach to the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Jesus Christ. He who had in his early life often braved the perils of the sea, and faced a thousand dangers, had in those years of toil acquired a fearlessness which projected itself into his after life, and enabled him, with the early companion of his seafaring life, to say to the Jewish Sanhedrim, when they would forbid them to speak in the name of Jesus, "We ought to obey God rather than man. The God of our fathers raised up Jesus, whom ye slew and hanged on a tree. Him hath God exalted with his right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour, for to give repentance unto Israel and forgiveness of sins. And we are witnesses of these things, and so also is the Holy Ghost, whom God hath given to them that obey him." And how nobly did the early habits of the fishermen of Galilee indicate themselves in their unflinching courage as they went forth from the Jewish Council yet smarting with their wounds, rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for the name of Jesus.

And it is evident that they who are to bear the most important part in the work which yet lies before the Church must possess these same elements of promptness, obedience, fearlessness, and self-denial, which are the certain results of a life spent amid the duties and perils of the sailor. There is that in his life, habits, and work which seems eminently to qualify him, when grace has made him a new creature, to do a noble work for Christ and his Church. It is no overstrained utterance which one of Nature's great limners put into his lips, as his own soul felt the inspiration of the scene, with which he is familiar :

"And I have loved thee, Ocean ! and my joy
Of youthful spirits was on thy breast to be
Borne like thy bubbles onward. From a boy
I wanted with thy breakers ; they to me
Were a delight ; and if the freshening sea
Made them a terror, 'twas a pleasing fear.
For I was, as it were, a child of thee,
And trusted to thy billows far and near,
And laid my hand upon thy main, as I do here."

When a man thus bold and daring becomes a servant of Christ, he goes forth, not tamely to check and conceal his feelings, nor to deny his professions, but bravely and nobly to bear testimony to the grace that hath saved him from sin and hell, made him a child of God, and renewed his nature, and called him to be an heir of eternal life.

3. Nor are we left simply to vague conjecture, or analogical reasoning as to what the sailor can do when his heart has been subdued and moulded by the influences of the Gospel and the grace of God. Divine Providence as well as the Holy Scriptures has pointed to him as one of the important instruments yet to be used in the conversion of the world. He forms the great connecting link be-

tween the nations, which but for him would be as widely separated as though occupying different worlds.—He bore the first messages of the Gospel to the Gentiles. He still is the agent by which the Bible and the Missionary is carried to the heathen. Nor has he been a silent and uninterested actor in this work. Converted sailors have been everywhere making their interest felt, in distributing Bibles and tracts, and in making known the Gospel of the grace of God. The efforts which have been put forth for the salvation of those who go down to the sea in ships have met with a success which has attended no similar effort towards the evangelizing of the world. It may be safely declared that, when we consider the amount of the agencies employed in behalf of sailors, and contrast them with those which are used for the conversion of heathens or the spread of the Gospel at home, the work of benefitting and saving seafaring men is every way the most encouraging. It is now about a half century since the first organized effort was made for the benefit of this class of men. Fifty years ago the first Bethel flag was raised as the signal for the assembling of the seamen of the Thames for religious worship. A society for the moral improvement of sailors had already been established in America, though it was short-lived. It was not long before a deep and powerful work of grace commenced, and sea captains and sailors were heard speaking of the wonders which God had wrought for them ; while on many a vessel far out upon the sea, worship and the voice of prayer and praise was heard. And, though it can never be known until the histories of life shall be all summed up in the eternal world what an amount of

good has been accomplished by converted sailors, as they have passed around the world in their arduous and dangerous profession, yet we may form some idea of what they have done, and may accomplish, by considering the few facts which have come to our knowledge. It was a sailor in one of Captain Cook's ships who first told the Sandwich Islanders that their idols were vain things, and that by-and-by men would come to tell them of the God in Heaven who alone claimed their worship. A Christian sea captain, as he passed down the coast of South America, distributed Bibles and tracts as he had opportunity, and thus sowed good seed, which may be reaped after many days. A sailor, ordained as a preacher, organized a church with eighty or ninety converted Catholics upon an island on the South American coast. When the priest came to reclaim them, he was met with arguments which he could not gainsay or answer. Three converted sailors formed a prayer-meeting upon their ship, at which six of their mates were converted; and when they reached their destination in India, continued their services, at which sailors from other vessels found peace in believing. Among the heralds of the Cross, some of the noblest and most successful preachers have been converted sailors, who have brought to their work all the promptness and energy, and courage and deathless zeal which entered into their characters "while doing business upon the great waters."

A single fact, recently brought under my own observation, while passing over the great lakes which form the northern boundary of our country, will serve to illustrate the power for good which such men possess, and the results they may achieve :

At the point where the waters of Green Bay unite with those of Lake Michigan, stands a cluster of islands of singular and romantic beauty, known as the Washington Group, which have for years been the resort of fishermen, and which, in the increase of their business, have become filled with a population now amounting to more than a thousand souls. For years these hardy and enterprising men have lived in these wild scenes, without any form of religious instruction, and, as a natural result, spent their hours of leisure in idleness and dissipation. The money which they obtained in the summer during the fishing season was spent in the winter in drinking and gambling, and the whole population seemed debased and ruined by vice. Among the men who occasionally stopped for business at these islands was an old sea captain, in command of a lake vessel, who had for many years been a servant of the Lord Jesus. The condition of these people so affected the heart of Capt. Kitwood that he made an appeal in their behalf to the agents of the Western Seamen's Friend Society, and requested them to appoint a chaplain for this post. After an earnest but fruitless inquiry for a minister whom they might send thither, it was suggested to the captain that he should himself undertake the work. The call came to him like the voice of Providence and his answer was as cheerful and prompt as that of the disciples who were henceforth to become fishers of men. He had received only the ordinary rudiments of an education, but had long been a learner in the school of Christ, and he resolved to do what he could for the salvation of that people. When he appeared among them, and

made known his determination to remain with him, and preach to them the Gospel, he was met with bitter hostility, and even with threats to take his life. They consulted together what should be done to arrest him in his purpose. Some counselled to drown him, and others to set him on the nearest mainland, and thus rid themselves of him and his religion. But their threats of violence could not move him from his purpose, and he assured them that he intended to remain among them and preach the Gospel. Gaining the ear and the confidence of one of their number, whose natural virtues had not wholly been marred by intemperance, he prevailed upon him to give him the use of his house for religious service; and when this was known, threats were made to burn the house, if preaching were allowed therein. Yet all these things did not move him from his purpose. He was a bold and resolute man, whose former life and habits had prepared him to meet danger, and to face his enemies with a bold front. With his own hand he prepared some rude seats for the service, and sent out an invitation for the people to attend religious service on the coming Sabbath. A few women and children accepted the invitation; but the men, like the sons of Belial of old, gathered their dogs together in front of the house, having stimulated themselves by the free use of whiskey for their work of disturbing the worshippers within. When the captain began to preach, they set their dogs to fighting, and at the noise which they set up, most of the people left the house. When the fight was over they returned again, and the captain, who had patiently waited for them, resumed his discourse, and invited them, at its close,

to meet again on the next Lord's day. During that week, he visited the mothers of the island, and talked with them plainly concerning their duties to their children, and invited them to bring them together, and form a Sabbath-school upon the next Sunday. They came together at the appointed time, and their children were arranged into classes and provided with books and papers. Gradually did the opposition to his work die away, as the people saw his earnestness and zeal, and felt the power of his kindness and love, and saw what he was doing for their children. One and another of those who had met him with threats and abuse dropped in to hear him preach, and some

"Who came to scoff, remained to pray."

Among the first who began to feel the power of the truth, was the man in whose house he had first held religious worship, and soon he and his wife were hopefully converted to God. Before the close of the summer, a work of grace commenced among them by which a goodly number were awakened, and brought to a saving knowledge of the truth. The place where they had met had already become too small for them, and a large saw-mill was fitted up for worship, and filled every Sabbath with a crowd of eager attentive listeners.—Under the auspices of the Western Seamen's Friend Society, a church was organized, and Captain Kitwood, having been ordained, at a meeting of the Methodist Conference, by a bishop, who recognized in him one who, though not regularly educated for the ministry, had been evidently called of God, was fully and duly set apart to his work. A score or more of persons, who had been converted under his short ministry, were organized into a church, among whom was a

man sixty-five years of age, with his wife and five children; and an aged woman, who had already attained the age of four-score years ere she had found a Saviour.

It now became desirable to erect a suitable chapel; and although it was in the midst of the fishing season, these hardy and earnest men, though wholly unacquainted with architecture, went into the forests, and cut down the timber and hewed it into shape, and erected the frame of a commodious building. Just before it was fully set up, and when they were wondering how to obtain the materials for its covering, a vessel loaded with lumber passed by the harbor, when it was caught in a heavy gale of wind, and in order to save it from destruction, was lightened of its deck load, which floated ashore within half a mile of the site of the new chapel. Everything that was needed was thus by a remarkable Providence landed upon the island, and was sold to the people by the agent who came in search of it at a price scarcely one-tenth of its market value. A mechanic was sent for from below, who completed the edifice; and so a plain and comfortable chapel, which only needs a tower and bell to perfect it, was before the winter finished, and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.

Just before the close of navigation, and when these islands are shut in by a vast sea of ice, and all travel is necessarily suspended, Captain Kitwood visited Green Bay, where he was met by a business man, who was leaving the islands for the winter, as was his custom, who expressed his surprise at his determination to return and winter among that rude and vicious people. Though himself a careless and irreligious man, he had been interested in the captain and his work;

and when told that the only obstacle which he then feared was a number of barrels of whiskey, which were then going on board his boat for the islands, promptly ordered them on shore, adding, in a half jocular way, "We are going to try the Gospel at the Washington Islands this winter, and if that does not succeed, then we will go back again to the whiskey."

The captain returned to his people, and the winter was passed in almost continuous services, either in the chapel or from house to house. With the absence of intoxicating drinks, disappeared the gambling and the quarreling which had for years disgraced these islands; and better than all, the Holy Spirit was manifested in their midst, and many precious souls were converted to God. Three years have now passed since this work commenced, and the reformation is so complete and undoubted, that the most sceptical must see in it the mighty power of God.

As, during my recent summer vacation, I was passing down from Buffalo to Green Bay, we came to this beautiful group of Islands at the close of a calm and lovely Sabbath, which had been spent on board the steamer in public religious services, and in delightful converse with Christian friends, from whom I heard the story of God's work among this people. As we landed on the wharf, we were met by a crowd who had come down to welcome some of their Christian brethren, and it was my pleasure to grasp by the hand the Christian sailor by whose efforts this great work had, by God's blessing, been accomplished. I heard among them not a profane word. I was assured that so great had been the change on the island, that in three years the amount of strong drink which was needed for

the supply of the people had been reduced from fifty barrels to less than one. I spoke with a number who had been the subjects of this work of grace, and felt assured that they understood the language of Zion.

Guided by Captain Kitwood and one of his people, I visited the chapel, which stands in the midst of a forest, and whose white walls were shining in the light of a cloudless moon. I was struck as I walked by the side of that brother, and heard his story, with his simple faith, and his deathless zeal, and untiring energy; and I felt a freshened interest in the work that cares for the sailor, and that looks to him as one of the instruments to be used in the conversion of the world. It is a work whose results are not uncertain. It is one which has its claims upon all classes of society. Who is not indebted to the sailor? He it is who brings to us the luxuries and the various products of other lands. The fruits of the tropics, the fabrics of India and China, of France, and Holland, and England, the gold and ivory of Africa, the spices of Ceylon, the carvings of Italy, the lore of every land, are all brought to us by the sailor. He defends our coast, and guards the honor of our flag. He is the great link that binds the nations together; and with our obligations to him, shall we not care for his moral and religious wants, and remember that he has a soul to save, and that the same promptness,

and energy, and fearlessness which he exhibits in his profession will, if sanctified by the grace of God, do a noble work for Christ and his Church.

I thank God for the light which is dawning upon him, and for the wholesome laws which are now giving him a measurable protection from the harpies who have long fed upon his very life-blood. It is a matter of gratitude that legal provision has been made by which the vile men who for years have boarded every ship as it entered our port, and have seduced him to enter their dens of infamy, are now restrained in their operations, and prevented by severe penalties from engaging in their work of ruin. Let us, then, with fresh ardor and zeal, engage in the blessed enterprize of elevating seamen by religious influences, and bringing them within the reach of the light and blessing of the Gospel. This we may best do through the agency of the Seamen's Friend Society. Its sole work is to care for the sailor. It does this by means of chaplains and homes, and religious reading placed on board the vessels which leave our ports. God has blessed these means to the salvation of many souls. Let us aid it in its work by a generous and noble supply of the means essential to its success, and by earnest and importunate prayer to God without whom all our efforts are vain, that he would cause the abundance of the sea to be converted to Him.

STEAM AROUND THE WORLD.

The beginning of the new year will witness the inauguration of unbroken steam communication around the globe, to be thenceforth prosecuted as regularly as the arrival and depar-

ture of European steamships at our wharves. The steamship *Henry Chauncy* which sailed on the 11th of December, for the *Isthmus*; will connect with the *Golden City*, for San

Francisco, and from San Francisco, on the 1st of January, the steamship *Colorado* will sail for Yokohama, in Japan, and Hong Cong, in China. If, arrived at the latter port, the passenger wishes still to journey westward, he can proceed by the boats of the Peninsula and Oriental Company to Bombay, and onward through the Red Sea, to the Isthmus of Suez, which, crossed by rail, conducts to the British line of Mediterranean steamers, touching at Malta and Gibraltar, and arrive in England, where a few hours of railway will enable passage to be taken in one of the dozen lines of steamships for this country—the supposed point of departure.

So wonderful are the achievements of our busy age, and such is the progress of a century which bears every progress along with it. It is now barely 365 years since the Cabots discovered North America; only 353 since Vasco Nunez de Balboa

— “ With all his men,

Stood wondering on the heights of Darien.”

as the Pacific was first revealed to European eyes, and but 345 years since Magellan first crossed the Pacific and sketched its gigantic proportions. It is, indeed, but a day in the chronology of nations since this country, which unites the extremes of the old world, was organized, and hours count the period since Fulton found the power which is about being applied to such important results. And now we are at the very threshold of an event which is among the wonders of the ages, and which, coupled with the progressing Russian telegraph, is annexing Asia to our western borders as the same instrumentalities have already annexed Europe to our eastern.

What results will grow out of the enterprise so soon to be inaugurated

remains to be seen. Congress has believed them to be valuable and important enough to warrant a heavy subsidy to the line which is being begun. The country has believed them to be useful, and has watched the progress of the undertaking with extreme interest. The Pacific Railroad, so rapidly building, and of which a new section is even now being formally opened at the eastern end, while the western end is advancing, and the interior being graded at several points, acts on and is acted upon by this Asiatic correspondence, so that all who have an interest in the railroad have a proportioned interest in the steamships, the two, indeed, being but parts of one harmonious whole. The dawning manufactures of the Pacific slope see that they are involved, and our manufacturers at the East cannot avoid perceiving that now the door is opened by which they can assume to rival the business of Great Britain in the East. It is plain, too, that when the exchanges contemplated by this line have gone into effect, the commerce of all the American coast of the Pacific will be vitally affected, from Peru and Chili to Russian America, and that while their commerce will do much for the Asiatic, it will also in itself gain from it.

The important feature of the opening is, that it brings the exchanges of Eastern Asia to the American seaboard of the Atlantic, and makes New York and Philadelphia the accounting houses of the world's greatest trade, rather than London. All successful commerce, from the time of Tyre and Sidon, through the eras of Egypt, Greece, Rome, the Byzantine Empire, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Holland, England—all has been created or magnified by the grasp which it had upon Asia. There was the market for pur-

chase—there for sale. Whatever nation could sell most into Asia, and draw most from it, has prospered most; and whenever, from neglect or defeat, a country which had grown in Asiatic trade lost it, then that country descended in influence and its successor arose. The fact is inscribed in every page of history, and needs no elucidation. We are now just beginning to realize these advantages. The newly opened opportunities will advance us more than they did our predecessors, because we are in a better condition for growth, and shall have a more vigorous hold, and because exceptional causes give us an advantage which others have not had. We hold no fear that any irruption of Asiatics will flood the West, but cannot doubt that our people will found "factories" in China, which will do as much as any of the long-established houses there.

Without entering, however, upon any of the details of what may be expected from this new opportunity, it is sufficient to observe that this enterprise is one which promises to head an era in our affairs—an era, too, which may be as signally successful as the one just passed. It begins with the close of the civil war, when we are prepared for unaccustomed exertions. It begins when a spirit of enterprise penetrates every class, and when our manufactures are so started that we shall be able to meet more and greater demands than ever; when our wants, too, are beginning to expand, and when, freed from many domestic risks, we can with safety make ventures which would have been dangerous before. Its growth and its end, if it ever comes, defy the dreams of the most visionary.—*United States Gazette.*

A STAR ON FIRE.

BY EDWIN DUNKIN, OF THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

About the middle of May last, astronomers were startled by the announcement that a new star of considerable brightness had suddenly burst forth in the constellation Corona Borealis (the Northern Crown).—Its increase of magnitude must have been extremely rapid, for on the 9th of May an observer, who was occupied on that day in scrutinizing that portion of the heavens, felt certain that no object comparable to it was visible. On the 12th, three days afterward, the star shone with the brilliancy of one of the second magnitude, or equal to three well-known stars in the belt of Orion. The important results obtained from the observation of this truly extraordinary astronomical object are sufficient reasons for our giv-

ing a brief and popular account of its short history, which we are sure will be duly appreciated by our scientific readers.

The first person who appears to have noticed this new variable star was Mr. J. Birmingham, of Tuam, Ireland, who observed it May 12th. Subsequently, it was seen on the 13th, at Rochefort, by M. Courbebaïsse, and on the same day at Athens, by M. Schmidt; on the 14th it was noticed at London, Canada West, by Mr. Barker, and on the 16th, at Manchester, by Mr. Baxendell. These observers saw it independently, without any previous notification. Attention being now drawn to the star, it has since been regularly observed, either for position or for the inquiry

into its physical constitution, at most of the public and private observatories in Europe and America. Its brightness rapidly diminished after discovery, but probably not in the same ratio as it had increased before. The relative magnitudes, determined by comparison with neighboring known stars, are as follows :

May 12,	2	magnitude.
" 15,	3 5	"
" 18,	4 8	"
" 21,	6 7	"
" 24,	7 8	"
" 30,	8 8	"

Very little change had taken place from May 30 to June 22. On the evening of the latter day, the magnitude was reckoned as the ninth.

So far, this discovery would not, probably, have attracted any greater attention than that of any ordinary variable. The new star would most likely have been followed very closely only till the extent and period of its variability were satisfactorily established. Of such objects the firmament contains many extraordinary examples; stars which appear for a season and then disappear, again reappearing, performing in the mean time all their changes of brightness with perfect regularity. While there are some which complete their period in days, there are others occupying months, or perhaps years, between the intervals of maximum magnitudes. If our new star had been, therefore, simply one of this class, interesting though it might have been from the abruptness of its first appearance, it would merely have added one to the list of those known variables, which are to be found scattered here and there among the fixed stars.

But astronomical observations have unfolded other properties peculiar to this star, giving us an insight into

physical composition different from that of others around it. This has been attained from the observation of its spectrum, as viewed through a spectroscope attached to an astronomical telescope.

On looking at an ordinary star through a spectroscope, its spectrum is seen with transverse dark lines across it, similar to Fraunhofer's lines in the solar spectrum. Some of these are common, or nearly so, in most stellar spectra; while each star has generally, in addition, its own peculiar dark lines. This would seem to show that, whereas certain metals or gases are indicated as being present in the majority of stars, each one contains materials peculiar to itself. Now, this marvelous star in Corona Borealis, which has so astonished us all, has not only the ordinary stellar spectrum with the *dark* lines across it, but there is also a second spectrum, apparently superposed upon the other, in which four or five *bright* lines have been observed. Mr. Huggins, who has devoted his whole astronomical attention to this class of observation, has, in conjunction with Dr. W. A. Miller, concluded that the light of the star is compound in its nature, and that it has really emanated from two different sources. Mr. Huggins remarks that "each light forms its own spectrum. The principal spectrum is analagous to that of the sun. The portion of the star's light represented by this spectrum was emitted by an incandescent solid or liquid photosphere, and suffered partial absorption by passing through an atmosphere of vapors existing at a temperature lower than that of the photosphere. . . . The second spectrum, which in the instrument appears on the one already described, consists of five *bright* lines. This or-

der of spectrum shows that the light by which it was formed was emitted by matter in the state of gas rendered luminous by heat." Independent observations, made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, principally by Mr. Stone and Mr. Carpenter; and at the Imperial Observatory, Paris, by MM. Wolf and Rayet, gave results confirmatory of those made by Mr. Huggins and Dr. Miller.

Such, then, is a brief account of the analysis of the light emitted from this temporary but brilliant visitor to our sky; showing, with little doubt, that, from some cause unknown to us, it must have been the subject of a terrible catastrophe, at a period perhaps distant; for it must be borne in mind that, owing to its immense distance from us, we may be only witnessing the calamity of a past age.—From the sudden blazing forth of this star, and then its rapid fading away, Mr. Huggins and Dr. Miller have suggested that, in consequence of a great internal convulsion, probably a large quantity of hydrogen and other gases were emitted from it, "the hydrogen, by its combination with some other element, giving out the light represented by the bright lines, and at the same time heating to the point of vivid incandescence the solid matter of the photosphere. As the hydrogen becomes exhausted, all the phenomena diminish in intensity, and the star rapidly wanes." That hydrogen gas in a state of combustion was present is very probable; for, by comparing simultaneously the bright lines of the stellar spectrum with those of hydrogen produced by the induction spark, taken through the vapor of water, it was found that two of the lines sen-

sibly coincided. During a discussion on this star, at a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society on June 8, the astronomer royal expressed his firm belief that this wonderful object was actually in flames.

If we were inclined to speculate on this unique astronomical phenomenon, or the probable consequences arising from such a sudden outburst of fiery gas, what an extensive subject for contemplation is opened to us. Astronomically, we have known this minute star for years without suspicion; it has been classified with others of similar magnitude; it has been one of many millions of such while now it will be remembered by all future generations as one of the most extraordinary among the most celebrated stars of the universe. Or let our speculations be carried a little further, and let us reasonably suppose this small and hitherto nearly invisible object to be an immense globe like our own sun, and surrounded probably with planets and satellites depending upon their center for light, and heat, what would be the effect of this sudden conflagration on them? It makes one almost shudder at the idea of a system of worlds being annihilated at once without warning.—But such must doubtless be the fact. We, however, in this quiet world of ours, can scarcely, perhaps, realize such a catastrophe; but were our sun, which is only a star analogous to those in the heavens around us, to be suddenly ignited in a similar manner to this distant and unknown sun, all its attendant planets and satellites the earth included, would be destroyed.—*Leisure Hour.*

MAHOMMEDANISM OR CHRISTIANITY.

The Anthropological Society of London, the youngest and most pretentious of the so-called scientific societies of England, has lately been discussing the question of whether Mahommedanism or Christianity is better suited for the civilization and elevation of the African race. Mr. W. Winwood Reade, the author of *Savage Africa*, some time ago read a paper justifying Mahommedanism, polygamy, and slavery, and, as a matter of course, condemning Christian missions, as Christianity was altogether unsuited to the negro, whom it only made worse than he was when in a Pagan state. He was supported in his views by Captain Burton, the traveler.

At an adjourned meeting, an able reply to this attack was read by Mr. H. Bernard Owen, who vindicated the character of the Christian negro and his instructors, while at the same time, he pointed out how much the work of the missionary was thwarted, and the character of his converts deteriorated, by the conduct of the traders on the coast, who set both the faith and morals of the Gospel at defiance. He pointed to remarkable instances of mental and moral attainment among the maligned race. The case of Bishop Crowther is, he said, an effectual refutation of the assertion that the native African is incapable of being raised to a very high standard of intellectual advancement. Does the request of another native minister (Rev. G. Nichol) betray incapacity for education? He desired a friend to send him from England some books, foremost on the list of which was *Alford's Greek Testament*, next an *Arabic Lexicon*, *Maunder's Treasury of Uni-*

versal Knowledge, *Maunder's Biographical Treasury*, *Melville's Sermons*, etc. To the Church Missionary Society he applies for two first-rate University men to superintend the studies of the African theological students, adding: "It will not do to send men of ordinary capacity now-a-days. Our students are too well taught in their Greek Testament not to catch their professor tripping, if he displays insufficient knowledge." That this assertion is not unfounded, the Freetown grammar school examinations in 1859 conclusively show. The Governor expressed his astonishment at the intelligence of the pupils. "I had no idea that you had such youths," said he; "they can learn anything."

Every part of the coast, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon, can boldly proclaim the success of missionary enterprise. With regard to the assertion that the converts to Mahommedanism were much more numerous than those to Christianity, such a representation is not corroborated by official documents, for the Colonial Blue Book, issued in 1863, gives the returns from Sierra Leone under the census of 1860 as follows: Total population, 41,624; of these were liberated Africans, 15,782; born within the colony, 22,593. Of the whole population, only 3,357 remained Pagans; 1,734 were Mohomedans, 15,180 Methodists, etc., and 12,954 Church people; 11,016 children were taught in the schools in the year. The trade of the colony is steadily growing; the population is rapidly learning the general customs of civilized society, and in many instances amassing wealth, enabling them to vie with European enterprise. Sierra Leone is thus proving not only a refuge

for those who are rescued from slavery, but a nucleus of civilization and school of Christian teaching.

Dr. Livingston replied very convincingly, though somewhat contemptuously, to the statements made by Mr. Reads and Captain Burton, at a meeting of the London Missionary Society. He alluded in the following terms to the statements concerning the spread of Mohammedanism in Africa :

"Ever since I was a boy I have heard a great deal about the advance of Mohammedanism; and in my own pretty extensive travels, I have also been looking out for the advance of that wave of Mohammedanism which I was led to believe would soon spread over the continent of Africa. Now, I never happened to meet with a Mohammedan till two years ago, when I met two Arabs on Lake Nyanza, who were very busy slave-traders. They were building an Arab vessel to transport slaves across the lake toward the east, and they were at the same time as busy as they could possibly be transporting the slaves by means of two boats. One of their men understood the Makololo language. I found him to be very intelligent, and we could converse readily together. I was rather anxious to find out whether he had been made a convert. He was the servant of these Arabs, who had been there for fourteen years; but this poor fellow knew nothing at all about Mahommedanism, except

that it was wrong to eat an animal if its throat was not cut. (Laughter.) Why, the people knew as much of our religion, as that in about three weeks after our arrival, for they would not go to hoe their garden on Sundays, because they were afraid that if they did they would have an unlucky crop. All the Mohammedan proselytism that has come under my observation, and all that I have been able to ascertain about their converts, is simply this, that occasionally in the west and north of Africa they make forays and capture numbers of people, and sometimes conquer large portions of territory. In doing this they gratify their own selfishness; they get slaves, land and other plunder; but I find lately, on making some inquiries, that the native Christians, the men whom our missionaries have converted in West and South Africa, and also in the West Indies, contributed upward of £15,000 annually to the support and spread of their faith. (Cheers). In the one case the Mohammedans gratify their selfishness; in the other the native Christians make large sacrifices for the propagation of their religion.— Now, I think the religion which teaches people to deny themselves and make sacrifices, must be divine; and for all that I can ascertain, the only religion that makes proselytes is the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ."

SAVING A WRECKED CREW.

A short time since, the schooner *Evelyn Treat* of Frankfort, Me., was wrecked off Nantucket. There were five men aboard. When seen she was 200 yards from shore, her decks under water, and the men lashed to the

rigging. The manner of their rescue is thus given by the *New Bedford Mercury* :

The wind was blowing furiously, and the sea making a complete breach over her. A wrecking gang imme-

diately proceeded to the shore, about two miles off, and took with them the gun of the Massachusetts Humane Society, with its apparatus. Citizens soon followed, and by the time the gun was ready for use, a considerable number had arrived at the beach. No life-boat could be launched, although one was at hand, and the masts, as they oscillated, showed that there was no time to be lost. The gun was loaded and elevated, and so skilfully that the line attached to it fell upon the rigging of the ill-fated vessel, so that the men, who were all in the rigging, got the small line, the end of which was carried by the ball beyond the vessel. After much delay by reason of their weakness, they hauled on board the larger line attached, and read the order sent with it to fasten it to the mainmast head. When this was done, a chair made for the purpose was run off on a hanging block, and one of the crew got in to be hauled on shore. When his weight began to press on the small line from the mast-head to the shore, it began to stretch and to sink down towards the top of the raging billows beneath him. But everything was well rigged on shore, and the tackle on the shore end was gradually gathered in, which kept him from being drifted from his seat by the surges. When a little more than half way to land, the small line from the vessel used to veer him along the line and to pull the chair back, got foul, and for more than an hour there the poor fellow hung, the line stretching, and the waves ready to swallow

him in case it parted. At last enough was cleared to bring the man within a few yards of the nearest breaker, into which he was now dipping every time the vessel rolled towards the beach. Then was the time for fresh exertion. Three men went into the breakers up to their necks, got nearly under him and threw him a rope, with orders to lash it around him and drop into the breakers from the chair. This he did, and he was pulled through the surf and saved. The sailor was the son of the master, an old man still on board. The chair was hauled off again, and another of the crew with much delay landed in the same way, by the same three men rushing into the surf and giving him a line that he could drop overboard. The third man that came was the captain, who had been hurt when the vessel struck at midnight. He had another son on board, who veered him out the line, but unfortunately the line on board got more foul, and he hung for another hour where he could not be reached from the shore. The old man was dipping into the breakers as the vessel rolled, and seemed nearly exhausted. A crotch was set up under the line, which held him up some, when a young man offered to "shin" along the line and cut the small one leading from the vessel. This he did amid the cheers of the multitude, and at the risk of his own life, and soon the old gentleman was landed and taken to town. The other two were soon after rescued, and the people came away with a light heart.

INDIRECT INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIAN EFFORT.

BY REV. C. J. JONES.

During the great revival of 1858, many of our United States seamen were converted to God. At one time, there were over one hundred on board

the receiving-ship North Carolina. In process of time these men were drafted to the various men-of-war then fitting out for foreign stations—some

in one ship, and some in another—until there were representatives of the cause of Christ in a large number of vessels of our navy. These men became the centres of religious influence, and witnessed a good profession among their ungodly shipmates. The number of pious seamen was thus, during the next two years, very largely increased, and at the opening of our rebellion, in 1861, almost every vessel dispatched to blockade our coast carried with her a praying band, by whom prayer-meetings were established, and the gundeck, the berth-deck, the reef-deck, the fore-passage, the steerage, and even the “tops” and the “chains” became vocal with prayer and praise to God. On board one of these vessels on the Southern coast, the brethren who were accustomed to meet for prayer singled out one of their shipmates, and united their prayers in his behalf. He was reckless and careless, and absolutely repulsive toward those who would have done him good. Months rolled away. Their efforts were unavailing. He grew worse and worse. Prayer did not cease, though the subject of them seemed farther from God than ever. At this juncture, a letter was written by one of the brethren to the pastor of the Mariner's Church in New York, giving an account of the good work in progress on board the ship, saying nothing, however, about the young man who was the object of their solicitude. The letter was read in the Port Society's Mariner's Church at the montly concert of prayer. In the audience was a stranger, providentially led there that evening, who was the friend of the young man who had been so faithfully and so unsuccessfully importuned by his shipmates to turn to God. The intelligence affected the stranger, and

he thought of his young friend on board that same ship, and wondered whether he had yielded to the mercy of God. He was induced to write to him, and to appeal to him to accept the invitation of Infinite Love. That letter was blessed of God to the conversion of his soul. He then joined himself to his praying shipmates, and revealed to them the blessed intelligence that he was “*born of God.*” thus they were permitted to rejoice with him, and to thank God that, indirectly at least, they were permitted to see the answer to their long-continued prayers.

Progress in Chili.

On the first Sabbath in January, the first Protestant church was opened in Santiago, Chili, the sermon being preached to a full and attentive audience by Rev. David Trumbull. Another Protestant church was also opened in Orsono for the Germans. The press noticed the event with pride of the liberality of their laws, which now permit Protestants to build churches and hold schools. The *Patria* of Valparaiso, the best daily paper in Chili, in a long article upon the inauguration of this Protestant church, says, “Liberty of worship in Santiago, until quite recently, was thought to be an idle chimera. That city was the general rendezvous of ostracism and the Jesuit militia. There idolatry and superstition, two insatiable monsters, set fire to the funeral pile, December 8, 1863, in which perished so much innocence and youth;” referring to the burning of the great church of the Jesuits, when over 2,000 females perished. “To-day, among this people, the Protestants raise their temples. Upon this soil is taking root and growing the tree of liberty. Is there not in this the most eloquent announcement, and the proudest testimony of the progress and civilization of the country.

THE HOLBROOK LIFE-BOAT.

A Life-boat that could always be depended on, would take away much of the fear we are apt to feel when intending to go on a sea voyage.

After the Life-boat does save the passengers and crew, when a ship is wrecked, often some accident happens to it, and then the only hope of safety is gone. When the *Evening Star* sunk, a few weeks ago, nearly all on board of her perished, because her boats were not of such a character as to make them secure.

Mr. Holbrook, an English gentleman, has invented a boat, which he thinks will neither sink nor be broken by the force of the waves. It is made on the principle of a raft, will not upset, and though it has no bottom, is covered with a strong netting, to prevent its occupants from falling through. The sides are formed of iron boxes perfectly water-tight, and capable of containig provisions, clothes, &c., for a hundred people, sufficient for a week. The stern is



round, and forms an open arch underneath, so that if it dips into the trough of the waves, the water will pass off. In the bow there is a cooking apparatus, and every want of persons escaping from a wreck has been provided for. If every ship had one such boat, the annual loss of life from wrecks at sea would be greatly diminished. The illustration represents the boat lying upon the coast, and ready for use at a moment's notice.

Wonders of the Telegraph.

The annihilation of time and space by the telegraph, now that it reaches nearly half around the globe, is so astounding that men have to reflect to take in its full meaning. The *New York Independent* gives the following as an illustration: — "Mr. Field recently received a message of congratulation from Mr. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the projector of the Suez Canal. It was dated at Alexandria, in Egypt, the same day, at half-past one P. M., and received in Newfoundland at half-past ten A. M. Let us look at the globe, and see over what a space that message flew. It came from the land of the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies—it passed along the shores of Africa, and under the Mediterranean ocean, more than a thousand miles, to Malta—it then leaped to the continent of Europe and shot across Italy, over

the Alps and through France, under the English Channel, to London—it then flashed across England and Ireland, till from the cliffs of Valentia it struck straight into the Atlantic, darting down the submarine mountain which lies off the coast, and over all the hills and valleys which lie beneath the watery plain, resting not till it touched the shore of the 'New World.' In that morning's flight it had passed over *one-fourth* of the earth's surface, and so far outstripped the sun in his course that *it reached its destination three hours before it was sent!* To understand this it must be remembered that the earth revolves from west to east, and when it is sunrise here it is between 8 and 9 o'clock in Alexandria, in Egypt, and when it is sunset here, it is nearly nine o'clock in the evening there."

CORRESPONDENCE, REPORTS, &c.

France.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN ROGERS.

HAVRE, Nov. 5, 1866.

Rev. Drs. LOOMIS and HALL, Secy's.

Dear Sirs:—Yours of the 11th October came duly to hand, together with the reports, for which I am very thankful. I am pleased to say, the last quarter's incidental expenses have been fully met, and so removed my anxiety on that score. The American masters continue to show their appreciation of the services at the Church. They have contributed, during the quarter, towards church expenses, 230 francs, of which Mr. Putnam applied 150 francs to the Chaplain, and the remainder to the expenses, and this leaves a balance in hand for the current quarter. I hope in the spring to paint the exterior of the church, to preserve the property and render it more attractive, without appealing to the Society for help. We are anticipating the arrival of a

considerable number of ships as the new cotton crop becomes available for European markets. Still I am inclined to think that the prospect of a speedy revival of American commerce will not yet be realized, as there appear to be more profitable openings for industrial energies in the interior than in the maritime departments. I hear of several devoted captains who are retiring from the sea service to engage in enterprizes on land, preferring home comforts and home privileges to the deprivations and dangers of the sea; and more particularly is this the case with the seamen. Possibly this may account for there being comparatively so few Americans found on board our ships.

I am thankful to say our new consul (Colonel Dwight Morris) is "a good man," regularly attending the morning service, and shows a warm interest in the success of our mission. His countenance is of great value and a great encouragement to me. He told me that on receiving his appoint-

ment, he looked to your annual Report, and found there was a Bethel at Havre, which led him to hope that he should not be deprived of Sabbath privileges, though in a foreign country. I presume he was a patron of your Society, if not a life member, before he entered the Army. I trust he will prove a steady friend to our cause.

On the whole, the prospect here is encouraging; our attendance is good, and I trust God's blessing is accompanying our labors. That this may be abundantly manifested in the agencies of the Society is the constant prayer of

Yours, fraternally, H. ROGERS.

—
Sweden.

CHRISTIAN CARLSON'S REPORT.

WARBERG.

Since my last report, I have preached 61 sermons, conducted 20 prayer-meetings, made 100 religious visits in families, and conversed religiously with 250 persons; distributed 2,000 pages of tracts; and traveled, in the discharge of my duties 86 Swedish (516 English) miles, mostly on foot. In the beginning of the month of July, I went to W—, and preached the Word of God to large congregations, and the Spirit of God was manifestly present. Both under preaching and prayers, as also private conversations with people, I found the Spirit of God was graciously at work among them, and the joyful countenances of many indicated the exceeding happiness of their souls.

From W—, I went to G—, and preached twice in the Chapel of the Baptist Church. I preached once, in a place near the city, to a large congregation of factory laborers, who listened with much attention, and several among them wept.

From there, I went six Swedish miles to M—, where I preached several times in private houses. The Spirit of God seemed to work on the hearts of the hearers. From thence I traveled slowly home, visiting in the houses on my way, inquiring about the spiritual condition of the people, and urging on them the necessity of repentance.

In the first part of August, I went to B—, and held several meetings there; the Lord blessed my labors, filling my own soul with love, and permitting me to see sinners brought to Jesus. Went from there to W—, where I preached twice, visited many families, and talked and prayed with several mourning sinners. Went to O—, and preached three times, upon which the Word of God appeared to work strongly. Visited many families, with whom I prayed and conversed about the way of salvation. Praise the Lord, there is a strong, extensive, and deep religious movement among the people here.

From O—, I traveled nine miles to another place, where I preached several times to large congregations, among whom the Spirit of God seemed powerfully to work. In the intervals of preaching, I visited from house to house, praying, encouraging, exhorting, and guiding, as occasion seemed to require. Several professed to find peace with God, and rejoiced with joy unspeakable and full of glory. From this place I went again to M—, where I preached twice, and administered the Lord's Supper in a small christian church in the place. From there I went four miles to another place I had never visited before, and preached, and I think not a single person among the hearers but felt that God was present. Some were melted into tears. I talked with those who appeared most sorrowful, who confessed they never before had considered in earnest the necessity of repentance, but that they now would turn to God with full purpose of heart. After having been home a few days, I went back to the above-mentioned place the first week of this month (September), and found that God's Spirit still continued to work upon the people. One evening especially, we experienced a wonderful outpouring of the Spirit of God in our meeting. It was in a large village, and on Sunday. I had preached twice, and on both occasions I experienced the presence of God in my own soul in an unusual manner. and I perceived that my hearers felt God's holy presence. There were such manifestations of deep feeling among

the people that no one would leave the place. We continued to pray and sing, and talk to the penitent the whole night, and it was four o'clock in the morning when the meeting broke up. Many, I trust, will praise God through all eternity for that night. I continued in this place four days, preaching two or three times each day, beside visiting about in the houses. I then went to W——, where I preached twice on Sunday, and on Monday I visited the vessels in the harbor, distributed tracts, and talked with the sailors about the one thing needful.

In the latter part of September, I labored a whole week in the place I have mentioned above, where the great awakening is. Several precious souls have realized a hope in Jesus, and others are earnestly striving to enter in at the straight gate.

Your brother,
CHRISTIAN CARLSON.

Gothland.

Our veteran sailor missionary reports that during the quarter ending 1st October, he has visited 22 ships, and conversed with 60 sailors.

On shore he has been laboring among the families of fishermen, conversing with 118 persons at their houses. He has preached as he had opportunity, and held many prayer-meeting services. He says that he hopes "the Holy Ghost has worked on many souls."

In company with Mr. Ljungberg, from Stockholm, he also attended a protracted service in the Parish of Nowlanda, where the preaching of the word was accompanied with power from on high, and many souls were hopefully converted.

Norfolk, Virginia.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN CRANE.

NORFOLK, Dec. 4, 1866.

Rev. H. LOOMIS, D.D. }
Rev. S. H. HALL, D.D. }

Cor. Sec.'s Am. S. F. S.

DEAR BRETHREN—The past month has been one of peculiar interest and solicitude, marking as it has the

early progress of our Bethel enterprise and the promise of future prosperity, which have been, perhaps, all we could reasonably expect under the circumstances.

The attendance upon Sabbath services, (held at first at eleven and three o'clock, but now at eleven and seven o'clock,) has varied from 20 to 40, of whom a fair proportion—sometimes the majority—were sailors.—This certainly is not a large enough congregation to elate a preacher very much with spiritual, nor any other kind of pride, but considering the number and size of vessels now in port on any one Sabbath, and the number of men on board, and the proportion that can be induced to attend Bethel, it is probably as full an attendance, as we can look for in the beginning of our Bethel work.—They have to be taught the way to Bethel, and induced to remember it when in port on Sabbath, which in the case of most of the coasting vessels occurs about once in a month or six weeks, and in some cases less frequently. It is seldom just now that any vessels come in here from foreign ports, and the number of United States vessels is very small.

I continue my regular weekly visitation in the vessels, endeavoring thus to reach those who do not visit the Bethel. During the month I have visited 45 vessels; and distributed on board (and on shore) 1,418 pages, Tracts, 50 Sailor's Magazines, 88 Bibles and Testaments.

Our Bethel Sabbath School proves a most gratifying success. I have ascertained the interesting fact that thirty,—and there may be more, of our scholars are children of those who are, or have been, sea-faring men, and I intend to make use of it in appeals in behalf of the Bethel.

Last Sunday I distributed little premium books in exchange for scripture tickets indicating the number of Sundays of regular attendance of the scholars since their enrolment, and it created quite an interest. The library books are highly appreciated both by the children who can read and their parents. It would greatly aid me, if you could make arrangements to have 50 copies of a child's S. School paper, sent me for the school, commencing with the new year.

Bro. Boggs, Seamen's Chaplain at Richmond, preached us a good sermon in the Bethel Sabbath before last; he was in attendance upon the M. E. Conference of Virginia in session here. Most of the Norfolk, and Portsmouth pulpits were occupied by members of the Conference on that Sabbath, as they were also, two Sabbaths previous by members of the Presbyterian Synod, of Virginia, then in session here. One was appointed for the Bethel upon my invitation (Rev. T. W. White, of the Presbytery of Roanoke) who gave us a most earnest discourse.

Upon the whole I have much reason to thank God, for the prospect of success in the good work among seamen here since obtaining the Bethel, if my own health, and that of my family permits me to remain, and prosecute it, which I hope may be the case.

May the special presence of the Holy Spirit, now be manifested among us, filling our Bethel with anxious inquirers for the way of salvation.

Respectfully, and fraternally yours
E. N. CRANE.

Richmond, Va.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN BOGGS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 4th, 1866.

Dear Brethren:—At our last conference I was returned to the Bethel,

on application of our Board of Managers. I am glad to report some increase in the interest of my work. The vessels have multiplied their numbers, and our services are largely attended. My Sunday school has almost doubled its members since the summer. I am greatly cheered at everything, except our financial prospects. The debt "is ever before me." I am now negotiating with the workmen for a remission of their claims. They would not hesitate to knock off one half if Mr. T——, of New York, would do the same. You remember we purchased the lot from him, and made only one payment of \$1,200, owing still about \$3,000. This is the chief trouble. I hope Providence will open up some way out of the difficulty.

Is it possible to get a flag? I need one very much. Mine was burned up last year in the great fire. I would like one, but I am unable to purchase it.

I was much pleased with my visit to Bro. Crane, and hope our intercourse may be more familiar and cordial. He seems to be active and hopeful, and has already accomplished a good work.

I am your bro., truly,
F. L. BOGGS

Wilmington, N. C.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN ANDREWS.

December 1st, 1866.

Rev. Messrs. LOOMIS and HALL.

Dear Brethren:—As the year draws to its close, I feel that it is my duty to give you a somewhat extended report of my operations. I re-entered upon my labors for seamen in this port in January last, under circumstances of great discouragement. Our Home and Bethel had been used as a hospital by both armies during the war; the furniture destroyed or re-

moved, and the buildings greatly damaged. My first work was to attempt to raise funds to repair the ravages of war. For this purpose I made two visits to the Northern cities, but met with but little success. By dint of perseverance however we have been able, under the blessings of God, to so fit up the Home, that our Superintendent's Report will show much good done for the seamen who have been here.

As I review my labors as chaplain, I find great cause for self-abasement, and were I to be the judge of *visible fruits*, discouragement would be the result. But I am thankful to believe that our work has not been entirely in vain in the Lord. Small, but respectful, and often serious congregations have waited upon my ministry in the Bethel, and seamen have received religious impressions which have gone to sea with them, and I hope and believe will be as bread cast upon the waters. The sick have been ministered to, and the dead buried with the rites of the Church. During the year, I have assisted the pastors and supplied the pulpits of the Baptist, Presbyterian and two Methodist churches in the city, and have in various places witnessed the gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

Our temperance meetings, on Monday night, have, under God, been a great success. The benefits to seamen and citizens can never be estimated. We have enrolled *one hundred and seventy-three* members within the last four months.

Two months ago I addressed the citizens of Smithville (mostly pilots), and organized a temperance society which now numbers over *sixty members*. The value to the business and morals of the place is beyond calculation.

From family and personal affliction,

and the necessity of keeping my family at a distance (caused by *hard times*), and the want of tracts for distribution, I have not been able to do the pastoral visiting which might have been expected.

The number of sermons preached and public addresses delivered this year are about *two hundred*.

"The Devil's Reply to the Rum-sellers' Proposal of Copartnership," which first saw the light in our temperance meeting, has done good, and we know of more than one grog-seller who has given up his ungodly traffic and gone to an honest business.

With faith in the promise, "My word shall not return unto me void," I still labor on hoping that, after the "seed time," a rich harvest may be granted by Our blessed Lord," to whom, with the Father and the Holy Spirit, be all the glory now and evermore. *Amen.*

JNO. N. ANDREWS, Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT WILMINGTON SAILORS' HOME.

December 1st, 1866.

Total number of boarders since 1st January, 590; sick seamen accommodated, 219, of which number 142 were paid for by U. S. Marine Hospital at 80 cts. per diem, 25 were entirely destitute and not entitled to hospital relief, 52 were supported by the British consul and from private sources. Deaths, 6. One mate was buried by the Masonic Fraternity.

Amount deposited by seamen, \$4,170
Sent home to friends, 2,050

The Home yet needs 16 beds and bedsteads, with pillows and sheets, blankets, &c., for 35 beds. The income of the institution is so small that it will require two or three years to purchase the necessary furni-

ture and make repairs, unless friends who are able, come to our assistance.

There have been 105 deaths reported at sea and in the hospitals, of seamen who contracted the fever on the Cape Fear River; and this state of things must continue to exist unless our Home is properly fitted up and made ready for the sickly season.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Supt.

San Francisco, Cal.

Rev. J. ROWELL, Chaplain, writes, under date Nov. 19: "Spiritual prospects promising. Some good work of the Spirit all the time. * * * Library No. 168 was the means of awakening a man on board his vessel, who has lately joined our church. He is now mate of a ship bound to London. * * * Nearly all holders of libraries report good done by them."

Church of the Sea and Land Report.

During the past two months, it has pleased God to give us, as a church, many special tokens of his favor. The most encouraging feature of our enterprise is, perhaps, the warm and growing interest in our prayer-meetings. Many sailors and others have been seriously impressed in those meetings, and some have had their burdens removed, and have gone to sea declaring their intention to tell their shipmates what great things Jesus had done for them.

On last Sabbath morning, a sailor, who had listened to a sermon on the text "No man can serve two masters," was deeply impressed, and intimated to our missionary that he felt he was serving the wrong master, and that he must renounce his service. He has gone to sea, but hopes are entertained that the good impression made upon him will be lasting.

Many sailors have lately risen for prayer in our meetings, and we feel much encouraged as to that part of our work. 115 persons were present at our last weekly prayer-meeting.—

A few months ago, our number was seldom more than fifty. This is mentioned to show that a spirit of prayer is increasing—the most reliable evidence of spiritual prosperity.

Very respectfully.

S. F. FARMER.

New York, December 4, 1866.

Mr. John Byrne's Report.

NEW YORK, December, 1866.

It affords me much satisfaction to be able to state that the past year's labor of your missionary has had the Divine blessing. I have felt much comfort in laboring among the men of the sea, and my heart encouraged, while endeavoring to impress on them the depravity of the human heart, the necessity of the Holy Spirit's influence to change the heart, and the free, full, and present salvation offered to all in the glorious gospel.

To these truths many sailors have listened with the greatest attention, and there is reason to hope that several have received them, and become wise unto salvation. Others to whom we have told our feelings and sorrows in their behalf, have turned away, or scornfully pointed to the poor staggering professor of religion. To still another class has the truth been spoken apparently in vain—those who have given themselves to the intoxicating bowl, which evidently leaves a man dead to all that is holy and good. Yet your missionary would never despair of any one since he himself has found mercy. Therefore he labors on, knowing it is the Lord's work. We plant and water, but must leave the event with God. "His word is gone forth from his mouth," and it is as sure as the pillars of heaven.

My labors generally have been among the boarding-houses and ship-ping, where I am continually brought in contact with seamen of different nationalities. When I cannot converse with those who do not understand my language, I am enabled to place in their hands some small book or tract which they can read. I have been successful in getting many seamen to the house of God, where they

have heard the gospel, able to make them wise unto salvation.

I have attended the services in the Floating Church, till we removed from it to the Bethel, corner Pike Slip and South-st. The Lord has blessed us there, and precious souls have been saved. With four exceptions, I was at every Sabbath day service.

I have taken part in the exercises of ninety-eight week-night social meetings in connection with the Episcopal Bethel, always trying to bring the sailor with me, in which also I have had some success.

I have taken part and led the praises at forty-eight religious meetings, at our Sailor's Home, 190 Cherry-street. My soul is always comforted in listening to the happy experience of Christian sailors, many of whom have been brought to a knowledge of the truth during their temporary stay at the Home.

I have also taken a part at sixty meetings in other churches.

I have paid occasional visits to the Hospitals and Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, &c., where I have conversed with the poor, afflicted seamen. My soul has rejoiced to see the tear of penitence, while telling of Jesus' dying love. I have always been well supplied with small books and tracts in different languages, and could meet the wants of all.

I have pleasure in reporting the interest manifested in your Loan Libraries, furnished to the many vessels sailing out of this port. I have conversed with officers and men who have them in their care, and who speak highly of the comfort they have experienced themselves in the perusal of the books, and of the marked change in the morals of the seamen, some of whom have been brought to consider their ways, and render their hearts to God, through reading a good book.

Through the year I have found 178 vessels, and suitable persons to take charge of this number of your Libraries.

Destitute widows and orphans of seamen have had much of my time, in calling on Christian gentlemen for

aid for them, when they were in actual want of the common necessities of life, and threatened to be put out on the street, because unable to pay a months' rent.

To some noble men I never appealed in vain. Their purses were ever open. Heaven bless them! I have received the sum of four hundred dollars (\$400), besides clothing from those Christian friends, and had they seen the lone widow's gratitude, or heard "the Lord bless him," it would more than repay for their gifts of love. Many have obtained situations by being supplied with articles of clothing, and not a few, once low indeed, through intemperance, have been brought by the grace of God to become new creatures in Christ Jesus, and are now living the Christian life.

The above sum is separate from the aid you have given through your Society to persons whose cases I have inquired into, and whom you invariably helped when found worthy.

The poor widows you supplied with sewing machines are doing well, and are able to support their helpless little ones.

I cannot refrain from saying, "God bless the warm hearts that remember the poor and the Seamen's Friend Society," in her mission of love to the brave sailors of our own fair land.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN BYRNE,
Lay Missionary to Seamen.

Chaplain to the Chinchas.

Rev. J. G. Witted sailed on the 21st of December, under appointment of this Society, to labor as a missionary among seamen at the Chincha Islands. He will arrive at his station probably, late in February.

Mr. Witted was once a sailor, and converted at sea. During the war, he was chaplain of an Iowa regiment, and greatly beloved and useful as such.

He possesses decided qualifications for the work assigned him, and we expect to hear from the interesting field to which he goes, that his earnest words and self-sacrificing labors have had the Master's blessing.

Sailors' Home, 190 Cherry Street.

Mr. Cassidy reports the arrival of 108 seamen during the month of November. These have deposited \$1,560, of which \$454 were placed in the Seamen's Bank for savings, and \$830 sent home to relatives and friends.—Fifty-seven of the number reported above were shipped without advance wages.

The Saturday evening prayer-meetings have been well attended. An unusual number of shipwrecked and destitute men have been cared for during this month. Some who were sick and unfit for sea have been sent to the hospital.

A Generous Response.

After a few words from the Pastor, on a recent Sabbath morning, the Congregation of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, made a special contribution of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to our Loan Library work.

Mr. Beecher is reported as having been most decided and eloquent in approbation of this work. And so he might well have been.

"Send Me the Pledge."

On one of our Temperance meeting nights, a sailor was standing outside the door of our Mission Hall. Brother Bisby invited him to walk in and listen to the happy experience of total abstinents from all that intoxicates. During the meeting he signed the pledge. The next day he brought with him four of his shipmates to the mission, who also signed, and went to sea. After their voyage to Nassau and back, this man, now as mate, brought the remainder of the crew, with the captain, and all hands joined in the pledge, and left again for Nassau. On their arrival, there was such a change in the character, and appearance of the crew, that it induced a gentleman, who saw the mate's pledge, to write captain Richardson to consider him a member of the Temperance Society, and to send the pledge direct to Nassau for his signature. We trust also that all this crew are not only teetotalers, but are earnestly seeking their souls sal-

vation. The following is the letter referred to:

Nassau, Oct. 25th, 1866.

E. RICHARDSON, Esq., *President Marine Temperance Society, New York.*

DEAR SIR—I had long desired to pledge to a Temperance Society, but from the non-existence of such an institution in Jamaica, of which I am a native, I deferred therefore until an opportunity should offer.

Mr. Luke C. Hollar having showed me a certificate obtained at your office I am induced to request you would kindly consider me a member; and forward me such documents that may be necessary to be signed, when they shall have my best and immediate attention.

With kind feelings of respect for your Institution,

Yours most respectfully,

R. HAMILTON.

We hardly need add that the pledge was sent as requested.

Icebergs.

Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, says that he once saw an iceberg that was three-quarters of a mile long, three hundred and fifteen feet high, with contents estimated at 27,000,000,000 cubic feet, and a weight of something like 2,000,000,000 tons.

A Year's Work of Rum selling.

Carefully compiled statistics show that sixty thousand lives are annually destroyed by intemperance in the United States.

One hundred thousand men and women are yearly sent to prison in consequence of strong drink.

Twenty thousand children are yearly sent to the poor-house for the same reason.

Three hundred murders are another of the yearly fruits of intemperance.

Four hundred suicides follow these fearful catalogues of miseries.

Two hundred thousand orphans are bequeathed each year to private and public charity.

Two hundred million dollars are yearly expended to produce this shocking amount of crime and misery, and as much more is lost from the same cause.—*Young Reaper.*

Position of the Planets for January.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising at the beginning of this month about an hour before the sun, therefore is favorably situated for observation; this interval decreases till the end of the month, when it rises nearly with the sun. It is about 4° south of the moon on the morning of the 4th.

VENUS is also a morning star, rising about 5 hours, A. M., throughout the month, and being visible for three hours every morning, is very favorably situated for observation. On the morning of the 3d and evening of the 31st, it will be near the moon.

MARS is visible the greater part of the night during this month, rising about sunset, and setting at sunrise; is favorably situated for observation. It is about 9° north of the moon on the 19th.

JUPITER is an evening star, setting at the beginning of the month about two hours after the sun, this interval decreasing until the end, when it sets nearly with the sun. At midnight on the 7th, it is a little below the moon.

SATURN, during this month, is a morning star, rising about four hours, A. M., at the beginning, and two hours, A. M., at the end, or about five hours before sunrise, and will be near the moon about eight hours, P. M., of the 28th.

B. B.

N. Y. Nautical School, 92 Madison St.

Total Disasters Reported in November.

The number of vessels belonging to, or bound to or from ports in the United States, reported totally lost or missing during the past month, is 59, of which 36 were wrecked, 4 foundered, 4 abandoned, 4 sunk by collision, 1 capsized, and 10 are missing. The list embraces 3 steamers, 2 ships, 13 barks, 14 brigs, and 27 schooners, and their total estimated value, exclusive of cargoes, is \$1,300,000.

Below is the list, giving names, ports whence hailing, &c. Those marked *w* were wrecked, *f* foundered, *a* abandoned, *s c* sunk by collision, *c* capsized, and *m* missing.

STEAMERS.

St. Mary's, *m*, New York, from Brazos, Texas, for New Orleans.
 Kingfisher, *f*, Baltimore, from Baltimore for Charleston.
 Fearless (tug), *w*, Boston, from Charleston for Boston.

SHIPS.

Gen. Grant, *m*, Boston, from Melbourne for London.
 Belussima, *w*, (British) from San Francisco for Sydney, N. S. W.

BARKS.

Annie, *w*, New York, from New York for New Orleans.
 Ontario, *a*, New Bedford (Whaler).
 Holland, *w*, Turks Island, from New York for St. Jago.
 Ella Virginia, *w*, New York, from New York for Zanzibar.
 Elizabeth Jenkins, *s c*, Yarmouth, N. S., from London for Boston.
 Pacific, *w*, Sag Harbor (Whaler).
 Gen. Sherman, *m*, Philadelphia, from Philadelphia for Galveston.
 W. A. Platenius, *m*, New York, from New York for Aspinwall.
 Eiva H. Fisk, *m*, Boston, from Philadelphia for Aspinwall.
 Laanui, *m*, (Hawaii) from Honolulu for New Bedford.
 Mavournen, *w*, Yarmouth, N. S., from Portland for N. River, N. B.
 Corfriza, *f*, (British) from Glasgow for New York.
 Cove, *w*, (British) from Sydney, N. S. W., for San Francisco.

BRIGS.

Chicopee, *w*, Boston, from Goree, W. C. A., for Isle Sal., C. V. I.
 Formosa, *s c*, Clare, N. S., from St. John, P. R., for Boston.
 Rosalie, *w*, (British) (At E. Hbr., T. I.), for Boston.
 J. M. Houston, *a*, Philadelphia, from Fernandina for Barbadoes.
 Carmelita, *a*, Barbadoes, from Richmond for Rio Janeiro.
 Helen, *a*, Shelburne, N. S., from New York for Genoa.
 H. W. Metcalf, *m*, New York, from New York for Aspinwall.
 Calmack, *w*, Portland, from Havana for Trinidad.
 S. Thurston, *m*, Searsport, Me., from Belfast for New London.
 Flying Scud, *w*, Jersey, Eng., from Malaga for New York.
 Althea, *w*, Yarmouth, N. S., from New York or Falmouth, Ja.
 Wilhelm Bechtel, *w*, (Prussian) from Bordeaux for New York.
 S. M. Newhall, *w*, Digby, N. S., from Salt Bay, T. I., for New York.
 Timandra, *w*, Digby, N. S., from Glace Bay for Boston.

SCHOONERS.

Wm. A. Ellis, *w*, New York, from New York for Savannah.
 Swan, *w*, Baltimore. (At Fortune I.)
 Two Brothers, *w*, Gloucester. (Fisherman.)
 Fannie, *w*, Philadelphia, from Savannah for Philadelphia.
 Wankinco, *w*, Gardiner, Me., from Gardiner for Salem.
 Peru, *w*, Waldoboro, Me. (At Portsmouth, N. H.)
 Maria Foss, *w*, Philadelphia, from Salem for Bangor.

Fred. Hahn, *w*, Wadoboro. (At Portsmouth, N.H.)
 Frances, *w*, Portsmouth, N. H., from Bangor for Charleston.
 S. B. Stebbins, *w*, Yarmouth, Me., from Pensacola for Havana.
 Tugwassa, *w*, Ellsworth, from Jacksonville for New York.
 Gen. Sherman, *w*, from Chefoo for Corea.
 D. C. Maxwell, *w*, Portland, from Tangier for Portland.
 Sea Foam, *w*, Ellsworth, from New York for Jacksonville.
 James Sayward, *w*, Gloucester. (Fisherman.)
 Vigilant, *m*, Nassau, N. P., from New York for Nassau.
 Eldorado, *w*, Machias, from New York for Machias.
 Gentle, *w*, Rockland, from Boston for Rockland.
 Pride, *s c*, Sarry, Me. (Fisherman.)
 Boxer, *f*, Gloucester. (Fisherman.)
 Ellen Linton, *m*, Economy, N. S., from Inagua for New York.
 Nassau, *w*, P. E. Island, from New York for St. Martins.
 Island Queen, *c*, New York, from Richmond for Rio Grande.
 R. G. Porter, *w*, Providence, from Providence for Philadelphia.
 Alice Gray, *f*, Sullivan, Me., from Bangor for Santa Cruz.
 Union Forever, *w*, San Francisco. (At Trinidad Bay.)
 Oriental, *s c*, East Machias, from Rondout for Boston.

Receipts for November, 1866.

MAINE.

Camden, Cong. ch. S. school. for ship's library..... \$23 96

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Manchester, 1st Cong. ch. (ship's lib's \$24) 44 33
 Piermont, (additional)..... 1 15

VERMONT.

Burlington, Allen Penfield..... 3 59
 West Brattleboro, a Friend..... 3 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Andover, Old South Cong. ch..... 32 00
 Barre, Evangelical ch..... 40 25
 Beverly, Home Sea. Friend Soc'y..... 20 00
 Boston, for ships' libraries..... 20 00
 Mt. Vernon Cong. ch..... 248 50
 Salem st. Cong. ch..... 50 00
 Brookline, Harvard ch..... 106 25
 Fitchburg, Cal. Cong. ch. to const. Mrs. Patience Dole, Mrs. Eli C. Gifford, Mrs. J. C. Moulton, Mrs. Sarah E. Farrar, Wm. B. Wood, and Aaron T. Whitney, L. M's..... 200 00
 Grafton, Cong. ch. to const. Hanson L. Reed and Mrs. E. F. Brackett, L. M's..... 60 00
 Hadley, Benevolent Soc'y..... 24 06
 Hatfield, S. school class ship's library..... 12 00
 Leominster, Charitable Society..... 17 00
 Longridge, Mrs. Sarah B. Scofield..... 5 00
 Lowell, Freewill Bap. ch..... 6 90
 Middlefield, Cong. ch..... 45 00
 Milford, " S. school..... 16 73
 Newburyport, Female Bethel Society, to const. Mrs. Herbert A. Ingraham, L. M. 30 0
 Shelburne Falls, Cong. ch..... 10 00
 Shirley, Cong. ch..... 4 40

CONNECTICUT.

Bristol, Cong. ch. \$23; E. M. Barnes, \$5... 28 00
 Danbury, 1st Cong. ch..... 61 21
 2nd Bap. ch..... 20 00
 Derby, 1st Cong. ch. of which Willis Hotchkiss, \$10; and to const. Miss Persis Swift, L. M..... 94 00
 Kensington, Cong. ch..... 14 06
 Mystic Bridge, Cong. ch..... 10 24

New Haven, Chapel st. ch, S. school, add'l 85
 Howe street Cong. ch..... 95 80
 3rd Cong. ch. of which to const. Marion Wilcox, L. M., \$50..... 184 13
 Norwalk, 1st Cong. ch. to const. Rev. Dr. T. I. Child, L. D..... 119 45
 Pomfret, Cong. ch..... 7 50
 Rockville, 1st Cong. ch. to const. Deacons J. J. Robinson and Seth W. Johnson L. M's..... 62 00
 2nd Cong. ch. to const. Rev. Asa S. Fiske, L. M..... 31 43
 Somers, Cong. ch..... 22 00
 Southbury, Rev. Cyrus G. Bostwick..... 5 00
 Startington, 1st Cong. ch. of which to const. Rev. E. W. Gilman, L. M., \$30; Dea. J. Smith, \$5; with prev. donation, const. Annie E. Smith, L. M..... 101 10
 Stratford, Col. G. Loomis..... 1 00
 Terryville, bequest of Miss Mary A. Osborn, to const. Sidney M. Osborn, of Harwinton, L. M..... 53 00
 Trumbull, Cong. ch..... 11 85
 Vernon, Centre Cong. ch. of which \$10 in part to const. C. D. Talbot, L. M..... 38 00
 Wethersfield, Cong. ch. to const. Dea. R. Robbins, L. M..... 45 61
 Willimantic, Cong. ch. S. school..... 7 67

NEW YORK.

Albany, David Dyer..... 2 00
 Auburn, S. school Sand Beach ch, Owasco Lake, ship's library..... 15 00
 Bridgehampton, Pres. ch..... 23 00
 East Williamsburgh, Ref. Dutch ch, S. school, additional..... 4 00
 New York City, Capt. J. D. Gates..... 5 00
 Captain Nash..... 2 00
 Captain J. A. Brown..... 10 00
 Captain G. W. Staples..... 5 00
 Captain Hutchins and crew..... 2 50
 Church of the Covenant, Dr. Prentiss..... 283 03
 Mrs. G. M. Wilkins..... 25 00
 Caldwell & Morris..... 25 00
 Henry M. Benedict..... 10 00
 Nath'l Briggs..... 25 00
 James Demarest..... 10 00
 J. W. M..... 5 00
 R. Poillon..... 10 00
 G. A. Sabine, M. D..... 25 00
 D. Olyphant..... 100 00
 Howland & Aspinwall..... 100 00
 Legrand Lockwood..... 100 00
 B. W. Bonney, ships' libraries..... 25 00
 A. A. Low & Bros..... 100 00
 W. S. Gilman..... 50 00
 Burger, Hurlburt & Livingston..... 25 00
 James L. Schieffelin..... 50 00
 Pacific Mail Steamship Co..... 100 00
 T. B. Gunning..... 5 00
 E. W. C..... 5 00
 Weston & Gray..... 200 00
 G. R..... 5 00
 M. T..... 5 00
 N. P. Hosack..... 5 00
 J. B. S..... 10 00
 Solon Humphreys..... 50 00
 John T. Terry..... 50 00
 P. N..... 10 00
 Ohas. C. Goodhue..... 25 00
 Jas. C. Carter..... 5 00
 Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson..... 50 00
 S. school 14th St. Pres. ch, ship's lib'y..... 45 00
 Sax Harbor, Miss Hetty Parker..... 2 00
 Sing Sing, Pres. ch..... 100 00
 Yonkers, Pres. ch, balance..... 15 00

NEW JERSEY.

Bloomfield, 1st Pres. ch..... 105 32
 Newark, 1st Pres. ch, ship's library; Mrs. Dennis Clare, \$15; collected by Florence C. Righter, \$7 05..... 37 65
 High Street Pres. ch, W. R. \$20; Mrs. Goble, to const. Wm. Henry Rankin, L. M., \$30..... 128 50
 Patterson, Mrs. L. Atterbury..... 2 00
 Plainfield, S. school Pres. ch, ship's library, \$15; P. Goodline, Life-Boats, \$6... 21 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bethlehem, Moravian ch, S. school, ship's library..... 12 00
 Wilkesbarre, Rev. W. W. Loomis..... 4 00
 \$4,067 52

COLLECTION BY J. L. E., FOR GRATUITIOUS DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAGAZINE.

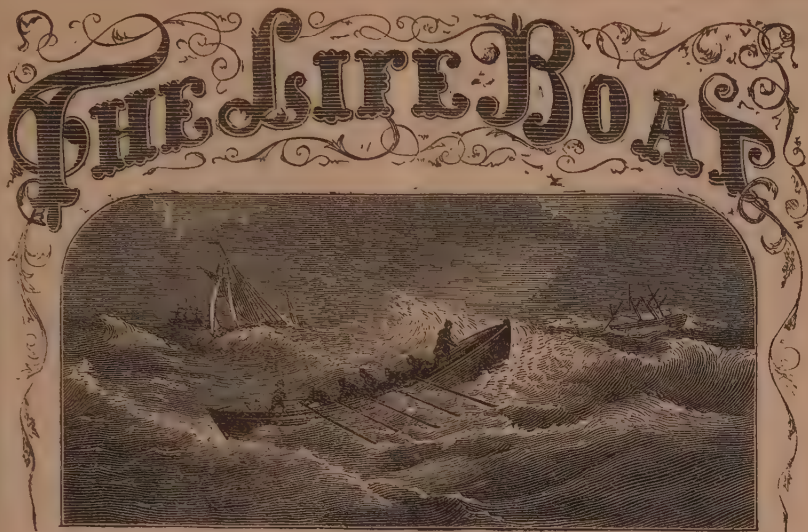
Meriden, Ct.....	\$10 00
Washington, D. C.....	10 60
	\$20 60

Receipts of the American Bethel Society to October 1, 1866.

Abbots Corners, Meth. Epis. ch.,	2 00
Albion, Bap. ch.,	25 07
Akron, Bap. ch., 7 50; M. E. ch., 11 00,	18 50
Albany, G. O. T., 20; T. W. O., 10; G. W. V., 5,	35 00
Aperia, Pres. ch.,	3 18
Astoria, E. J. Woolsey,	50 00
Baldwinsville, Pres. ch., 13 75; Bap. ch., 1 93; M. E. ch., 10 52,	26 18
Bethany Center, Union Meeting,	10 06
Benton Center, Bap. ch.,	4 80
Benla, Pres. ch.,	18 54
Bergen, Cong. ch., 12 28; Cong. S. S., 10; Stone ch., 6 77,	29 05
Binghampton, Cong. ch. S. S.,	30 00
Brighton, Cong. ch. (bal. of last year),	2 00
Brookport, Pres. ch., 24 35; Annual Meeting, 17 70,	42 05
Buffalo, Washington-st. Bap. ch.,	75 00
Careyville, Pres. ch., 12 13; Free Meth., 5 14; Meth. Epis., 2 64,	19 91
Carlton, Union Meeting, 5 70; Chapman's school, 3 45; M. E. ch., 1 10,	10 25
Chapinsville, M. E. ch.,	5 92
Cazenovia, Pres. ch.,	28 21
Camillus, Bap. ch.,	14 52
Castile, do.,	20 00
Castleton, Pres. ch.,	9 00
Carliff, M. E. ch.,	3 75
Chili, Pres. ch.,	11 75
Churchville, Cong. ch. (bal. last year),	1 00
Dale, Bap. ch.,	2 05
Delta, M. E. ch.,	3 00
Dickensville, M. E. ch.,	3 65
East Palmyra, Pres. ch., 13 80; Pres S. S., 6 15; M. E. ch., 3 25,	23 20
Elmira, Pres. ch., in part, 72; Bap. ch., in part, 7,	79 00
Fairport, Cong. ch., 19; Bap. ch., 21 43; Free Bap. S. S., 6 06,	46 49
Fabius, M. E. ch.,	6 18
Fayetsville, Pres. ch.,	19 90
Fowlersville, Free Meth. ch., 1 38; M. E. ch., 1 20,	2 58
Gaines, Cong. ch.,	11 06
Gainesville, M. E. ch.,	3 88
Genesee Association,	12 75
Greece, Bap. ch.,	19 50
Greene, Cong. ch., 6; Cong. S. S., 10; Bap. ch., S. S., 9 03; M. E. ch., 3 54,	28 67
Groveland, Pres. ch., 3 20; M. E. ch., 1 40	4 60
Hamburg, Bap. ch., 5 12; M. E. ch., 6 42,	11 54
Hartland, Bap. ch.,	2 25
Hampton, M. E. ch.,	3 54
Holley, Pres. ch., 14 14; Mrs. C. C. Bushrod, 5; Mrs. L. M. Farwell, 2,	21 14
Honesdale, Pa., Individuals,	45 00
Hunt's Hollow, Bap. ch., 7 06; Epis. ch., 2 75,	9 81
Huron, Pres. ch.,	18 00
Ithaca, Pres. ch., J. M'Chain, L. M., 50; Pres. S. S., 5; Bap. ch. S. S., 12; Second Meth. ch. S. S., 20; First Meth. ch., 1; Epis. ch., 5,	93 00
Lagrange, Bap. ch.,	3 50
Lafayette, M. E. ch.,	4 20
Leroy, Pres. ch., 30 90; Pres. S. S., 22; Young Ladies of I. W., 3; S. S. in South Leroy, 1 06; Bap. ch., 10; Meth. ch., 2 87,	69 83

Lockport, Pres. ch., 49 25; Lutheran ch., 3 90,	53 15
Lynden, M. E. ch.,	11 22
Manchester, M. E. ch.,	5 00
Marathon, Pres. ch. S. S., 7 25; Bap. ch., 2 51; M. E. ch. S. S., 6 35,	16 11
Medina, Bap. ch.,	1 50
Millville, Pres. ch., 3 85; M. E. ch., 2 68	6 53
Middlebury, Bap. ch.,	10 03
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The Little Peddler.

"One rainy afternoon, in the earliest part of autumn, I heard a low knock at my back-door, and, upon opening it, found a peddler. Now, peddlers are a great vexation to me; they leave the gates open; they never have anything I want; and I don't like the faces that belong to them, especially those of the strong men who go about with little packages of coarse goods; and I always close the door upon them, saying to myself, 'Lazy.'

This was a little boy, and he was pale and wet, and looked so cold, I forgot he was a peddler, and asked him to come into the fire. I thought he appeared as though he expected I was going to buy something, for he commenced opening his tin box; but I had no such intention. He looked up in my face very earnestly and sadly, when I told him to warm himself by the fire, and did not wish to purchase anything. As he rose slowly from his seat, there was something in his manner which reproached me; and I detained him to inquire why he was out in the rain. He replied,—

'I am out every day, and can't stay in for a little rain: besides, most peddlers stay at home then, and I can sell more on rainy days.'

'How much do you earn a day?'

'Sometimes two shillings, sometimes one; and once in a while I get nothing all day; and then, ma'am, I am very tired.'

Here he gave a quick, dry cough, which startled me.

'How long have you had that cough?'

'I don't know ma'am.

'Does it hurt you?'

'Yes, ma'am.'

'Where does your mother live?'

'In heaven, ma'am,' said he, unmoved.

'Have you a father?'

'Yes, ma'am; he is with mother,' he replied in the same tone.

'Have you any brothers or sisters?'

'I have a little sister; but she went to mother about a month ago.'

'What ailed her?'

'She wanted to see mother, and so do I; and I guess that's why I cough so.'

'Where do you live?'

'With Mrs. Brown, in N— Street.'

'Does she give you any medicine for your cough?'

'Not doctor's medicine,—she is too poor; but she makes something for me to take.'

'Will you take something if I give it to you?'

'No, ma'am, I thank you: mother took medicine, and it didn't help her, though she wanted to stay. And, you see, I want to go. It would not stop my cough. Good-day, ma'am.'

'Wait a minute,' I said; 'I want to see what you carry.'

He opened his box, and for once I found what I wanted. Indeed, I don't think it would have signified what he had; I should have wanted it: for the little peddler had changed in my eyes—he had a father and mother in heaven, and so had I. How strange that peddlers had never seemed like human, soul-filled beings before! How thankful he was! and how his great sunken blue eyes looked into mine when I paid him!

'You don't ask me to take a cent less,' said he, after hesitating a minute: 'I think you must be very rich.'

'Oh, no!' I replied; 'I am far from that; and these things are worth more to me than I gave you for them. Will you come again?'

'Yes, ma'am, if I don't go to mother soon.'

'Are you hungry?'

'No, ma'am; I never feel hungry now. I sometimes think mother feeds me when I sleep, though I don't remember it when I am awake. I only know I don't wish to eat now, since my sister died.'

'Did you feel very sad then?'

'I felt very big in my throat, and thought I was choked; but I didn't cry a bit, though I felt very lonely at night for a while. But I'm glad she's up there now.'

'Who told you you were going to die?'

'Nobody; but I know I am. Perhaps I'll go before Christmas.'

I could not endure that, and tried to make him stay; but he would run and tell Mrs. Brown what good luck he had met with. He bade me good day again cheerfully, and went out into the cold rain; while I could only say, 'God be with you, my child!'

He never came again, though I looked for him every day. At length, about New-Year's Day, I went to the place he called home. Mrs. Brown was there; but the little pilgrim—his weary feet were at rest; and never more would his gentle knock be heard

at the door of those, who, like myself, forgot the necessity and stern want that often sent about these wanderers from house to house, and that their employment might be far more unseemly to them than annoying to us."

Library Reports.

No. 511. "I thank the Lord that there are those who interest themselves for seamen. Your Libraries are just what is wanted."

WM. J. HATCH,
Rockland Me.

No. 1035 Mr. Steele writes of this Library, that it is in his care, and on board the *Helvetia*, where it has done great good.

No. 1690. Returned from the Ship *Thomas Fitch*, where it was very useful, and reshipped on the Brig *Aroostook*, in care of Captain Bryant, bound for the West Indies.

No. 1849. "Captain and crew are very grateful for the use of this Library." Report from it states that through its influence, five have signed the pledge, three have knocked off swearing, thirty-one have been awakened, and three hopefully converted. Gone to sea again on the Brig *Emma Hains*, Captain Croker, bound for the West Indies.

No. 916. "Dear Sir, I have on my vessel one of your Libraries (No. 916), put on board at Greenland. It was saved from a bark that foundered in the ice. I have read some of the books with much interest, and would like to retain the Library. Can I do so? Yours, CHAS. D. MATTHEWS,
of Brig *Sally Brown*."

No. 2,014—Returned with good account, and gone to New Orleans, on *Bark Florence*, 12 men.

No. 487—Returned from its third voyage, and gone to sea in the Ship *Tecumseh*, for San Francisco, 20 men.

No. 829—Returned from its second voyage, and gone on the Brig *Ibex* to Surinam.

No. 1371—Returned and gone to sea in the Schooner *St. Croix*, for Calais.

No. 2019. "Books earnestly read by all on board. The Captain is constantly with a book."

No. 2027—Returned in good order. Books read with much interest. Gone to sea in Ship Agnes, for Maritus.

No. 2,009—"The books have been read very attentively, and I know their influence has been good."

J. E. K.

No. 2,001—Has done a great deal of good.

No. 2,031—Gone to Sacramento. Is in good condition.

No. 1,378—I have had four of your Libraries on different voyages. I think there is nothing so well invented to present good feeling, and incline the sailor to proper conduct."

A. H.

No. 2,019—"The books are read by all on board. I have commenced a prayer-meeting on board." H. C.

No. 2,025—"The books have been eagerly read by all on board. We are distributing tracts and Black Valley Railroads on different vessels."

C. H. H.

No. 1,371—Returned from the coast of Africa in good condition, and gone to sea in the Nellie Baker.

No. 1,383—Returned from New Orleans, and gone to San Francisco in the Horatio Sprague, 18 men.

No. 1,339—Returned from India, and gone to Malaga in the Bark Pearl, 12 men.

No. 895—Returned from China in good condition, and shipped for the West Indies.

No. 1,364—Returned from India. Books read by all. Gone to China in the Ship Wild Rover, 24 men.

No. 895—The Library that I return to you with this note has been in my care a little over two years. It has been a source of great pleasure to me at least, and I believe to many others. In this time it has visited nearly every port in Texas, and several of the New Providence Islands, particularly Nassau, where it was read by some people on shore. It has also been in all the principal ports of Cuba, where I gave away some of the tracts

furnished me. Its last voyage was to Surinam, where I lent quite a number of them on shore, as I did at Cayenne. Some of the smaller books I gave to the soldiers, some of them could read a little English, and seemed very eager to get them. Cayenne is a French convict settlement, and I thought they might do good. Now, on the whole, this Library has traveled a great many miles, and has been read by all kinds of people, and I am sure has done good.

JAMES D. DICKSON.

MISSIONARY GARDEN MONEY—
EARNED IT.

Sheffield, Mass., Dec. 10, 1866.

Dear Sir,—The inclosed nine dollars and seventy-seven cents is the Missionary Garden Money of ten of the children of the Sabbath School of the Congregational Church of Sheffield, Mass. They wish it devoted towards the purchase of a Library for seamen.

They obtained the money by raising vegetables and selling them.

Your truly,

DWIGHT BOARDMAN.

—◆◆◆—
"How long will it do to wait?"

Dr. Nettleton had come from the evening service in some country town to his home for the night. The good lady of the house, rather an elderly person, after bustling about to provide her guest with refreshment, said, directly before her daughter, who was in the room, "Dr. Nettleton, I wish you to talk to Caroline. She don't care nothing about going to meeting, nor about the salvation of her soul. I've talked and talked, and go to our minister to talk, but it don't seem to do no good. I wish you would talk to her, Dr. Nettleton." Saying which she soon went out of the room.

Dr. Nettleton continued quietly taking his repast, when he turned around to the young girl and said:

"Now just tell me, Miss Caroline don't they bother you amazingly about this thing?"

She, taken by surprise at an address so unexpected, answered at once:

"Yes, sir, they do; they keep talk-

ing to me all the time, till I am sick of it."

"So I thought," said Dr. N. "Let's see, how old are you?"

"Eighteen, sir."

"Good health?"

"Yes, sir."

"The fact is," said Dr. N., "religion is a good thing in itself; but the idea of all the time troubling a young creature like you with it, and you're in good health, you say. Religion is a good thing. It will hardly do to die without it. I wonder how long it would do for you to wait?"

"That's just what I've been thinking myself," said Caroline.

"Well," said Dr. N., "suppose you say till you are fifty? No, that won't do; I attended the funeral the other day of a lady fifteen years younger than that. Thirty? How will that do?"

"I'm not sure it would do to wait quite so long," said Caroline.

"No, I do not think so either; something might happen. Say, now, twenty-five? or even twenty, if we could be sure you would live so long. A year from now; how would that do?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Neither do I. The fact is, my dear young lady, the more I think of it, and of how many young people, as well apparently as you are, do die suddenly, I am afraid to have you put it off a moment longer. Besides, the Bible says, '*Now is the accepted time.*' We must take the time. What shall we do? Had we not better kneel down here and ask God for mercy through His Son Jesus Christ?"

The young lady, perfectly overcome by her feelings, kneeled on the spot. In a day or two she, by grace, came out rejoicing in hope, finding she had far from lost all enjoyment in this life.

—Records of S. V. S. Widder.

Admiral Farragut.

At sixteen years of age he entered the navy. He was then what was called an accomplished young man. He was fast and gay, could swear, drink, smoke, and chew. He found those habits injurious to him, and wrong, and he broke them all off at once, and never resumed them again. His only son is a cadet at West-

Point. When he was about ten years old the father said, in his hearing, that when he was old enough to make a compact and keep it, he had a bargain to offer him. The son rose up and asked his father what the compact was. The admiral said, "The proposal I intend to make is this: If you will not smoke nor chew tobacco, drink intoxicating drinks nor strong wines, till you are twenty-one years of age, I will then give you one thousand dollars." "I am old enough to make that bargain now," said young Farragut, "I will accept the offer." The bargain was closed; and one year ago, when young Farragut was twenty-one, the cash was handed over.

If every father should himself abstain from smoking and chewing, and drinking intoxicating liquors, and get his children to pledge likewise, we would not have to wait long for the millennium.

Effects of Nitro-Glycerine.

A laborer engaged at the proof-butt in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, recently took a draught from a bottle containing what was supposed to be whiskey. He was instantly seized with great pain. His body became suffused with a dark blue tinge, and he shortly died. His death was attributed to cholera; but upon the bottle being handed over to the chemical department of the Arsenal, it was recognized as having contained about half an ounce of nitro-glycerine, used in experimental shell-firing. It had been negligently left at the butt after an experiment a few days previously.

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